

M O C

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The fortrefs thrice himself in person storm'd;
 Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
 And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*
 No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *moat*, nor mound,
 Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 To *MOAT*. *v. a.* [*moter*, French, from the noun.] To surround with canals by way of defence.
 I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange resides this dejected Mariana. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
 An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
 The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
 And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps. *Dryden.*
 He fees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed. *Dryden's Pref. to Aurengzebe.*
MOB. *n. f.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.
 Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gaze at. *Dryden.*
 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
 When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes;
 Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
 A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*
 A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their better. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 44.*
MOB. *n. f.* A kind of female head-dress.
 To *MOB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.
MOBBISH. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.
 To *MOBLE*. *v. a.* [sometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous allusion to the French *je m'habille*.] To dress grossly or inelegantly.
 But who, oh! hath seen the *mobled* queen,
 Run barefoot up and down. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
MOBBY. *n. f.* An American drink made of potatoes.
MOBILE. *n. f.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob.
 Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*
 The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
MOBILITY. *n. f.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Latin.]
 1. Nimbleness; activity.
Mobility is the power of being moved. *Locke.*
 Iron, having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Watson.*
 The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*
 The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight. *Arbutnot.*
 You tell, it is ingenuite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
 Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*
 2. [In cant language.] The populace.
 She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
 3. Pickleness; inconstancy. *Ans.*
MOCHO-STONE. *n. f.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-stone*.]
Mocha-stones are nearly related to the agat kind, of a clear horny grey, with declinations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*
 To *MOCK*. *v. a.* [*moquer*, French; *moccio*, Welsh.]
 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule.
 All the regions
 Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
 Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
 And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Many thousand widows,
 Shall this his *mock*, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down. *Shakespeare.*
 We'll dishorn the spirit,
 And *mock* him home to Windsor. *Shakespeare.*
 Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and scourgings. *Job. xi.*
 I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour, the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn. *Job. xii. 4.*
 2. To deride by imitation; to mimic in contempt.
 I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
 For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To defeat; to elude.
 My father is gone into his grave,
 And with his spirit sadly I sur vive,

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To *mock* the expectations of the world;
 To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
 Rotten opinion. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously.
 He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence,
 Soon we shall see our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
 Why do I overlive?
 Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
 To deathless pain? *Milton's Par. Reg. b. x.*
 Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd sight,
 Too great its brightness, and too strong its light. *Prior.*
 To *MOCK*. *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.
 Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
 For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakespeare.*
 A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Ezek. xxiii. 6.*
 A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezek. xxii. 4.*
 After I have spoken, *mock* on.
 When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? *Job. xi. 3.*
MOCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sneer; gibe; flirt.
 Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his
 Hath turn'd his balls to gun-floures. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 Oh, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
 To lip a wanton, and suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare.*
 Fools make a *mock* at fin. *Prov. xiv. 9.*
 What shall be the portion of those who have affronted
 God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that
 is sacred? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous smart,
 A lass that Cicily hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*
 2. Imitation; mimicry.
 Now reach a strain, my lute,
 Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crahaue.*
MOCK. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.
 The *mock* astrologer, El astrologo fingido. *Dryden.*
 That superior greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed
 to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preferred. *Spelt.*
MOCKABLE. *adj.* [from *mock*.] Exposed to derision.
 Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous
 in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most
mockable at court. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
MOCK-PRIVET. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
MOCK-WILLOW. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
MOCKLE. *adj.* [the same with *mickle*. See *MICKLE*. This
 word is variously written *mickle*, *nickel*, *mochil*, *muckel*,
kle.] Much; many.
 The body bigg, and mightily pight,
 Thoroughly rooted, and wondrous height,
 Whilom had been the king of the field,
 And *mockt* mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*
MOCKER. *n. f.* [from *mock*.]
 1. One who mocks; a scoffer; a derider.
 Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter
 such ridiculous subjects as you are. *Shakespeare.*
 Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and
 holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom *mocked* but it
 is to the *mockers* confusion. *South's Sermons.*
 2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.
MOCKERY. *n. f.* [*moquerie*, Latin.]
 1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.
 The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen
 The laughing-flock of fortune's *mockeries*,
 Am the only daughter of a king and queen. *Fa. 2^a.*
 Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test
 of truth than severe railing farcisms. *Watt.*
 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.
 A new method they have of turning things that are serious
 into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, where-
 with we were long sithence forewarned. *Hooker, b. v.*
 3. Sport; subject of laughter.
 What cannot be prefer'd when fortune takes,
 Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. *2 Mac. viii. 17.*
 4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.
 It is as the air, invulnerable;
 And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.
 To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
 Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakespeare.*
 What though no friends in fable weeds appear,
 Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
 And bear about the *mockery* of woe
 To midnight dances. *Pope's Mijid.*
MOCKING-BIRD. *n. f.* [*mocking and bird*.] An American bird,
 which imitates the note of other birds.
MOCKINGLY. *adv.* [from *mockery*.] In contempt; petulantly;
 with insult. *MOCKING-*

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MOCKING-STOCK. *n. f.* [*mocking and stock*.] A but for merri-
 ment.
MODAL. *adj.* [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the
 form or mode, not the essence.
 When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with
 the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* di-
 versity. *Glanville's Scip.*
MODALITY. *n. f.* [from *modal*.] Accidental difference; mo-
 dal accident.
 The motions of the mouth by which the voice is discrimi-
 nated, are the natural elements of speech; and the applica-
 tion of them in their several compositions, or words made of
 them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so
 to serve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*
MODE. *n. f.* [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Latin.]
 1. Form; external variety; accidental discrimination; acci-
 dent.
 A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is
 always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by, the help
 of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its sub-
 ject. *Watt's Logic, p. i.*
 Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect
 sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more
 of real entity than others. *Watt's Logic.*
 2. Gradation; degree.
 What *modes* of fight betwix each wide extreme,
 The mole's dim curtain, and the lux's beam;
 Of finell, the headlong lionsess between,
 And bound sagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*
 3. Manner; method; form; fashion.
 Our Saviour beheld
 A table richly spread, in regal *mode*,
 A lass that Cicily hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*
 The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing
 it may easily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
 4. State; appearance.
 My death
 Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
 Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,
 For thou the garland wear'st successively. *Shakespeare.*
 5. [*Made*, French.] Fashion; custom.
 There are certain garbs and *modes* of speaking, which vary
 with the times; the fashion of our clothes being not more
 subject to alteration than that of our speech. *Denham.*
 We are to prefer the blessings of Providence before the
 splendid curiosities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Estrange.*
 They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learn-
 ing was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*
 As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see
 too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode*
 that prevailed. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 If faith itself has different dresses worn,
 What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn? *Pope.*
MODEL. *n. f.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.]
 1. A representation in miniature of something made or done.
 I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
 Limit each leader to his several charge,
 And part in just proportion our small strength. *Shakespeare.*
 You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though
 the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*
 2. A copy to be imitated.
 A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-
 house by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
 They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent
 to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*
 3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that
 which it incloses.
 Nothing can we call our own but death;
 And that small *model* of the barren earth,
 Which serves as paste and cover to our bones. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured.
 As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he
 that despairs measures providence by his own little contracted
model. *South's Sermons.*
 5. In *Shakespeare* it seems to have two unexampled senses.
 Something formed or produced.
 I have commended to his goodness
 The *model* of our chaste loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*
 6. Something small and diminutive; which, perhaps, is like-
 wise the meaning of the example affixed to the third sense.
 England! *model* to thy inward greatness,
 Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakespeare.*
 To *MO'DEL*. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to
 mould; to form; to delineate.
 When they come to *model* heav'n,
 And calculate the stars, how they will wield
 The mighty frame. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
 The government is *modelled* after the same manner with
 that of the Cantons, as much as to form a community can
 imitate those of so large an extent. *Addison on Italy.*

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MODELLER. *n. f.* [from *model*.] Planner; schemer; con-
 triver.
 Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of
 plants to dispose of. *Spectat. N^o. 414.*
MODERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.]
 1. Temperate; not excessive.
 Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but paings of the
 belly are with an insatiable man. *Ezek. xxxi. 20.*
 2. Not hot of temper.
 A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art
 as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote,
 that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settle-
 ment. *Swift.*
 3. Not luxurious; not expensive.
 There's not so much left as to furnish out
 A *moderate* table. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
 4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.
 These are tenets which the *moderate*st of the Romanists
 will not venture to affirm. *Smalbridge.*
 Fix'd to one part, but *moderate* to the rest. *Pope.*
 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.
 Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of
 both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which
 the church of England hath taken, as that other more ex-
 treme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have
 better liked. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 6. Of the middle rate.
 More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his dates;
 Too early fitted for a better state. *Dryden.*
 To *MO'DERATE*. *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, Fr.]
 1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to
 repress.
 With equal measure she did *moderate*
 The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*
 By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of
 warm water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. To make temperate.
 Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
 How well to you is this great bounty known?
 For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
 To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies. *Blackmore.*
MO'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *moderate*.]
 1. Temperately; mildly.
 2. In a middle degree.
 Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
 Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*
 Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should
 congeal strongly and soon, in a mass *moderately* tough, and
 swim in the serum. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
MO'DERATENESS. *n. f.* [from *moderate*.] State of being mo-
 derate; temperateness.
MODERATION. *n. f.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party vio-
 lence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.
 Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all
 popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point
 of evenness and *moderation*? *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to know-
 ledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is
 the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood
 virtue, *moderation*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 In *moderation* placing all my glory,
 While torics call me whigs, and whigs a toty. *Pope.*
 2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. [*moderatio*, Fr.]
 Equally inur'd
 By *moderation* either state to bear,
 Prosperous, or adverse. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. xi.*
 3. Frugality in expence. *Ansforth.*
MODERATOR. *n. f.* [*moderator*, Lat. *moderator*, Fr.]
 1. The person or thing that calms or restrains.
 Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet
 thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of content-
 edness. *Walton's Angler.*
 2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contend-
 ing parties from indecency, and confine them to the question.
 Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the ac-
 tor. *Bacon's Essays.*
 How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with
 the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator*? *More.*
 The first person who speaks when the court is set, opens
 the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assem-
 bly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion. *Watt.*
MODERN. *n. f.* [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Latin,
 verbis *modis*, modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. *Ans.*]
 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.
 Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern*
 writers, that have laboured in natural magic, have noted a
 sympathy between the sun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*
 The glorious parallels then downward bring
 To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*
 2. In